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DUEL OVER THE SCHOOLS.

PRESIDENT HUBBELL STANDS UP TO THE MAYOR'S CLUB. "Pen't Let That Blatherskite Stattle You,"

Fellow Commissioner Says-Battle Lasted Two Hours-Maxwell of Brooklyn Advised to Vote Against His Brother-Can't-A Wigging for Street Cleaner McCartney. The Board of Education asked the Board of

Estimate yesterday for \$6,962,145, an increase of \$1,030,960 over the appropriation for 1897. Charles B. Hubbell, President of the Board of Education, spoke for the Commissioners. "The increase you ask for is 20 per cent. of

the whole amount granted last year," said the Mayor. "How do you account for it ?" It is mainly made up of two items," replied Mr. Hubbell, "The adoption of manual training in the schools and the large increase in the ree of teachers made necessary by the opening

Comptroller Coler said that the board had no right to consider an estimate for anything b nd January. He said the School Board would have to be reorganized on Feb. 1. What authority have you for such a state

ment, Mr. Coler !" asked the Mayor. "The charger," answered the Comptroller. "It has been construed otherwise by lawyers," said the Mayor curtly. "Proceed, Mr. Hubbell,

I notice that there is a decrease in the number of principals of the primary schools. What is the pause of that ?" Some of the schools have been consolidated

with others upon the advice of experts.' "You must give us some more definite rea-sens. We must have details, not general state-"I have not the details."

'Now, what would you think of me if I attempt ad to make up the budget upon the advice of the heads of departments," asked the Mayor. "But we were all in entire accord with ou

experts," said Mr. Hubbell with a bow. "I also notice that there is a decrease in the appropriation asked for for teachers; plain teachers, I mean, the same as you and I had when we were boys," said the Mayor. stand here ready to give money for education, but not for tomfoolery."

"We are in entire accord on that proposition too," said Mr. Hubbell, after which he explaine that if a less sum was asked for, it was because of a readjustment of salaries. It afterward turned out that the Mayor was mistaken, and that, instead of a decrease, there was an increase asked for for the pay of teachers. The Mayor then turned to the item of three high schools, for which an appropriation was asked. "We would like to have the benefit of your experience as to the advisability of establishing these

schools," he said. They are to cover the break between academic education as represented in the College of the City of New York and the Normal Co lege and ordinary education as represented by the grammar schools," replied Mr. Hubb 'We find that the people like them. All the leading cities of the country except New York have had them for years. We have been a trifle senind in that respect

"In it true that the three principals of these schools were brought from out of town, one from Massachusetts, one from Philadelphia, and one from Kansas City I"

"Why didn't you get them from New York?"

"We did not think it just or wise to put any me at the head of these schools who had not had succeed the high school teaching. There were no high schools in New York, therefore we could not get the principals here.

"Why didn't you choose them by competitive examination?"

"Because scholastic ability is not the only re-

examination!"

"Because scholastic ability is not the only requirement necessary. Besides, we had but one application from New York."

"But you shut New Yorkers out of the contest by requiring experience."

"We did, because we didn't think it proper to put underlings at the head of these schools."

"Whom do you call underlings!" asked the Mayor loudly.

"Whom do you call underlings I asked the Mayor loudly.
"Why, teachers who are below the grade of principal," replied Mr. Hubbell sweetly. "I used the word in no offensive sense."
"If that is your excuse, what about these assistant principals! How many of them are there and how many are residents of New York!" Mr. Hubbell was obliged to turn to one of the clerks of the Boart of Education to help him out on the statistics demanded. He explained that he had received the notice to appear before the board only one hour before it

convened.

"That's it," said the Mayor. "We have the "feeling that clerks run the education of the city."

"We will be glad to disabuse your mind of it," said Mr. Hubbell, bowing again. Finally it was developed that of the sixty-four assistant where were non-real. principals appointed thirty-three were non-res

why do you bring in these non-residents.

"Why do you bring in these non-residents f"
inquired the Mayor. "The money to run the
schools comes from the people, and the teachers
should be selected from among them.

"We engage non-residents because we are of
the belief that the people of New York are entitled to the best in the land."

"The people of New York are the best in the
land."

"The people of New 1012 and."
land."
"Precisely." retorted Mr. Hubbeil. "That's
why we want to give them their just dues."
"I see you have a superintendent of music at
\$4,500. Now who is he, and what does he do?"
"The music superintendent is Mr. Frank
Damrosch." Damrosch."
Does he ever go into the schools and teach

"He doea."

"He doea."

"He wan y times!"

"I am sure I don't know, as I don't keep the records, replied Mr. Hubbell, smilling.

"Wby don't you find out!"

"We are abundantly satisfied with his work as it is," returned the President of the School Board.

"Hasn't Damrosch got twenty-one assistants?" persisted the Mayor.

"I cannot answer off hand, but I should say he had not. Eleven is the number, I think. These assistants get \$1,000 each. They give instruction to both pupils and teachers."

"They were all hired upon the recommendation of Mr. Damrosch, weren't they !"

"I believe so."

"Of course he would recommend any one for

don of Mr. Damrosen, werea a "I believeso."

"Delieveso."
"Of course, he would recommend any one for "Of course, he would the Mayor. Then it was developed that there were 131 teachers of music in the public schools, but the Mayor lost interest in them when he found out that besides playing the piano for the opening exercises morning and afternoon they performed the duties of regular teachers.

"Who is the Superintendent of Manual Train-ing, down here for \$2,000 a year?" asked the . Haney," was the reply.

"He didn't include that in his accomplishments when he came to us," replied Mr. Hubbell, "but he may have acquired it since." How much time is devoted to manual training it.

"Isn't that too much time to take from the a. H. Ca!"

Oh, no. The pupils are better equipped to tackle the A. B. Cs. as you call them, after their eyes and bands have been trained.

You teach boys to sow, don't you!"

We do not. There was a time, however, when the schools were crowded, that boys were in mixed classes in which sewing was taught to the girls."

Where do you get the teachers for the kin-Where do you get the teachers for the kin-Where he you get the teachers for the kin-We select them by competitive examina-"Do you bar New Yorkers !"

Do you bar New Yorkers!"

"We do not."

"Then you think that there are people in this town capable of teaching in kindergarten schools do you!" asked the Mayor, sarcastically. "Lertainly hope so," said Mr. Hubbell, with snother deep bow.

"Where do the twenty-eight assistant teachers in cooking come from !"

"They are all from New York except one, who comes from Jersey City. I believe."

"Thought you would get in one non-resident at least, commented the Mayor. "Who is the sewing principal whose salary is \$2,000 a year!"

"Mrs. Jessap," answered Mr. Hubbell.

Well, she ought to see some of the poor people sewing on shirts. I wonder how long it would take them to earn \$2,000."

It was then developed that between five and six hoirs a week was devoted to special work in the schools, while twenty-one hours were given over to regular studies. The total amount asked for the steedal branches, including supervision, was \$180,000.

"Long tyou think the schools would be just as

"Hen't you think the schools would be just as ood if music, cooking, and sewing were not auch!" saked the Mayor.
"I do not," replied Mr. Hubbell, emphatically. The text item oo the list was \$10,000 for acation schools. Mr. Hubbell explained that

heretofore these schools had been maintained by private charity, with varying results, and that the School Commissioners thought they could be operated to better advantage under the control of the board.

"Do you intend to teach the pupils in them music and cooking, too I asked the Mayor.

"We may later on," replied Mr. Hubbell.

"Well, if you will teach them A. B. C's and grography we will give you the money without asking any questions."

"We haven't made any contracts with the scholars in regard to what we shall teach them," said Mr. Hubbell.

The subject of teachers was taken up again, care an Efficient Engine of Redress.

said Mr. Hubbell.

The subject of teachers was taken up again, and Mr. Hubbell said that the board was still short 100. He said that new schools were opened so rapidly that the entire supply of teachers in New York had been exhausted.

"You so humiliated the teachers of New York that they are not efficient under your board," said the Mayor.

"We don't understand that to be a fact, sir," replied Mr. Hubbell.

Then be turned to a group of School Commissioners who siend here.

replied Mr. Hubbell.

Then he turned to a group of School Commissioners who stood behind him and said. "Have I get to stand this ordeal much longer!"

Yes, yes; go on, "replied one of them, "You are doing all right. Don't let that blatherskite rattle you."

are doing all right. Both the fray.

Mr. Hub ell smiled and went back to the fray. The Mayor wanted to know the difference between manual training and physical training. Mr. Hubbell explained briefly.

"Well, they didn't have those things in the schools when I was there either," retorted Mr. Hubbell, "and I have thought it was a mistake ever since." rer since."
"Does the physical instructor teach boys to box!"
No; but he teaches them to be self-reliant

"Ne; but no testing and sturdy."
"Can't the public schools be run without the expense of high schools and manual training?"
The results obtained would not be so good," replied Mr. Hubbell.

"The results obtained would not be so good," replied Mr. Hubbell.

"But these experiments and these dreams have brought you here asking for an increase in the appropriation for public schools of 20 per cent. In five years the school appropriation will amount to \$10,000,000.

"Ab, but it is not fair to assume that such an increase will be constant. What is more, the people have always responded liberally to these demands. Then, too, you seem to forget that there is an increase of 20,000 in the number of school children."

"Did, you have a competitive examination re-

school children."

"Did you have a competitive examination recently for grammar school principals !"

"Yes; we have had many of them."

"Who were the teachers selected !"

"I can't tell you. I do not carry the name of every school teacher in New York in my head."

"How much time do you spend at the Hall of Education!"

"One hour every day, and longer when the necessity arises. Besides, I am always at call through the day in my office."

"One hour every day, and longer when the necessity arises. Besides, I am always at call through the day in my office."

"You do not give the place sufficient time," asid the Mayor. "A man who only spends one hour a day on the business of the Board of Education eught never to be its President. What do you think would become of this office if I only spent an hour a day here!"

Mr. Hubbell smiled. "I give more time to the public schools than any of my predecessors did," he said. "Besides I do not think it is expected that the President of the Board of Education shall devote his whole time to the schools."

"If I were the President of the Board of Education I would visit every school in Greater

cation I would visit every school in Greater New York at least once a year," said the Mayor severely. "I visit quite a few myself," replied Mr. Hub-

"I visit quite a few myself," replied Mr. Hubbell serenely.
"Oh, you do," said the Mayor, glancing at a number of sheets of yellow paper which were lying on the table before him. "Did you ever see a boy of 9 years working on color drawing i"
"No, sir. I did not."
"Then, you didn't observe very closely."
"Do you know the school in St. Ann's avenue, near 145th street;"
"I never heard of it," said Mr. Hubbell.
"There is a school at 154th street and Amsterdam avenue," but in Commissioner Mack.
The Mayor looked at the yellow sheets again.
"That must be the one," he said. "Now, Mr. Hubbell, you have a principal there who gets \$3,250 a year, have you not?"
"Yee, sir." "Yes, sir."
"You also have an expert in pedagogy to teach him his duties, have you not ?"

"No, sir."
"Do you mean to say that you haven't in the public schools teachers to teach teachers how to teach!"
"There are fifteen assistants to Mr. Jasper, the Superintendent, who are teachers of teachers."
"What is the Normal College for if you must have teachers of teachers!"
"Unfortunately, they do not take boys at the Normal College." replied Mr. Hubbell, "and pedagogy is not taught in the College of the City of New York." This ended the two-hour battle, and the Mayor moved to refer the budget to the Comptroller.

and the Mayor moved to refer the budget to the Comptroller.

"The Finance Department takes the ground that this board has nothing to do with the budget submitted," said Mr. Coler. "I move as an amendment that it be referred to the President of the Council." The amendment was lost, and Mr. Coler was obliged to take the estimate. School Commissioner Henry W. Maxwell of Brooklyn submitted an estimate of \$2,900,000 for the expenses of 1898. Mr. Maxwell is a brother of Superintendent of Schools Maxwell of Brooklyn, a fact which did not seem to be known to the members of the Board of Estimate. He said that the old Board of Estimate of Brooklyn had cut the estimate to \$2,480,000, which was \$250,000 less than the school expenses of the department last year. "We have a champagne appetite with a beer income," explained Mr. Maxwell."

Mr. Maxwell."
"Have you got music and singing in your schools, too I" asked the Mayor.
"We have." replied Mr. Maxwell.
"Your namesake, the Superintendent of Schools, is an extreme advocate of the so-called higher education, is he not?" asked the Comptroller.

"I do not consider him an extremist. He is in favor of higher education, I know."
"I ask the question because I know he is a candidate for higher honors," explained Mr. candidate for higher autors.

"Well, if he is he oughtn't to be reëlected," and the Mayor, "and you, Mr. Maxwell, ought to vote against him."

Mr. Maxwell looked surprised. "But the election doesn't take place until Feb. 6," he said, "and I won't be a member of the board "hen."

election doesn't take place until Feb. 6," he said, "and I won't be a member of the board then."

"Well, you ought to stay in and vote against him." said the Mayor. "I suppose he will be reelected, woat he!"

"I don't know." replied Mr. Maxwell.

"Itan't the slate all fixed!" persisted the Mayor,
"We have no slate in Brooklyn." replied Mr.
Maxwell sadly, and the estimate was turned over to the Compreller.

James McCartney, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, appeared before the board to renew his request for an increase in his appropriation of \$378,742. Col. Waring asked for the same increase, but the old board cut his appropriation to \$2,990,000, and the new board gave Mr. McCartney the same amount for Manhattan and the Bronx. The Street Cleaning Commissioner said that by reason of the shortness of funds last August Col. Waring was obliged to cut down the mechanical force and compel the drivers and sweepers that were retained to work overtime. Mr. McCartney said he had added 200 drivers and sweepers to the force and cut down the bours of labor.

"What right did you have to add these 200 men to your force!" asked the Mayor sharply.

"You had no right to do so," said the Mayor

"You had no right to do so," said the Mayor severely. "The money you got was appropriated for specific purposes. You have made a serious mistake, Mr. McCartney."

The Street Cleaning Commissioner pleaded that he had fifteen miles of new pavement to look out for. "How much will that cost!"

that he had fifteen miles of will that cost I' look out for. "How much will that cost I' asked the Mayor.
"One hundred and two thousand dollars," replied Mr. McCartney.
"All right," said the Mayor. "You will get \$2,090,000 plus \$102,000 and not one cent more. If you can't clean the streets for what this board allows you you had better find it out you." "There is no one in this administration more heartily in favor of a reduction in taxes than I." said Mr. McCartney. "But in the Street Cleaning Department, where the eyes of the people are constantly upon us, we cannot afford to be too economical. If my department is hampered it will be fatal to us.

"I can't help that," replied the Mayor. "You must run your department on what you get from this board."

Offer of Rewards.

The Publishers' Association of New York city hereby authorize rewards aggregating \$5,000 for proof against lawyers who have excited groundless actions for legal proceedings (in accordance with Sections 132-4 of the Penal Code) against a daily newspaper or daily newspapers or daily newspapers or malicious intent to ver or annoy, as follows:

One thousand dollars for proof leading to the first conviction of a lawyer for barratry against a daily newspaper or daily newspapers published in New York city, conviction for which offense requires three distinct cases of excitation, as above.

Five hundred dollars each for the second, third and fourth convictions of lawyers upon said charge, as above.

above.
One hundred dollars each for proof in the first twenty-five distinct cases of excitation, as above, that may be used for building up convictions for hararry, as above, against any lawyer, or lawyers, arising out of litigation against a daily newspaper or daily newspaper or daily newspapers published in New York city.
The above rewards are offered subject to the stipulations: ations:

(1) That not more than one reward shall be paid
or the conviction of the same person upon the charge (1) That not border to the same person upon the charge for the conviction of the same person upon the charge of barratry.

(2) The proofs furnished, as above, must be sent by registered mail, in writing, to Edward P. Call, Chairman of the Publishers' Association of New York city. No. 208 Broadway, who will determine what persons are entitled to the reward in each case.

This offer may be withdrawn at any time at the picasure of said Publishers' Association of New York City.

W. C. Buyant, Secretary.—4dv.

cure an Efficient Engine of Redress.

The announcement was made yesterday that the Actors' Society of America, composed of the members of the theatrical profession who play in what is called the legitimate drama, has decided to become a labor union. There is a trades union of actors already in existence composed of those who do their turn at the wandeville theatres. It is called the Actors' Protective Union and is affiliated with the Central Labor Union. The Actors' Society has voted by an overwhelming majority to apply for a charter to the National Alliance of Stage Employees, and if the charter is granted, as is highly probable, the Actors' Society will have the privilege of applying for representation in the C. L. U. The National Alliance of Stage Employees takes in the unions of scene paint ers, stage carpenters, and others connected with the theatrical business. The Theatrical Pro-tective Union, composed of the local stage carpenters is represented in the Central Labor

There are about 1,200 members in the Actors Society, the headquarters of which are at 1432 Broadway. Its President is Joseph Wheelock. F. F. Mackay, who was so well known in the days of Lester Wallack, is one the Board of Directors. The proposal to affiliate with the N. A. S. E. has been under consideration by the Actors' Society for some months. Actors as a rule are poor business men. When speculative managers induced any of them to make a bargain which was a "Heads I win make a bargain which was a "Heads I win talls you lose" affair, so far as the managers were concerned, though such a bargain could not stand in law, the actors could not afford the necessary time and expense to test the matter in the courts. When the Actors' Society was formed it was thought these grievances could be provided against, but it was not strong enough in any one city. Many of the actors think now that with the regular labor unions to back them they can get legislation passed by which they can have first lien on the box office receipts for outstanding debts, just as a mechanic can have a mechanic's lien. P. J. Reynolds, the Secretary of the Actors' Society, and yesterday;

Seven hundred of our members voted for and 100 against the proposal to apply for the charter and there are over 300 to hear from. I am glad the application has been made, in fact proud of it, and Mr. Wheelock is, too. Our application has been referred to the Executive Committee of the National Association of Stage Employees, and I presume will be considered favorably."

Committee of the National Association of Stare Employees, and I presume will be considered favorably."

F. P. Mackay said that the application of the Actors' Society to become a regular trades union was an experiment, but the actors were driven to it. They were in the power of unscrupulous speculative managers, and while the seasons were growing aborter and shorter the expenses of the actors were greater.

Few engagements," he said, "are made now for more than two weeks. This means rehearsing for four weeks without pay and the cost of costumes. If the play is successful it may be kept on for more than two weeks. If not the engagement enda."

Mr. Mackay instanced the case of an actress who rehearsed for four weeks for an engagement and paid \$250 for costumes. She had her axpenses to pay on the road and the engagement anded in seven weeks. There was another case in which a manager hired a company for the road and was to pay the fare one way. He chose the way back. The company went to St. Paul, paying its own way, then through different cities, winding up at Jersey City. The manager's share of the fare was 3 cents to each member of the company.

Twenty years ago, he said, "a season lasted forty weeks. The actors were paid their salaries on poor weeks as well as good weeks. Now the average of a stock company on the road is twenty-two weeks and the average salaries of stock actors \$35. It costs \$15 a week to keep an actor on the road, and when the season is over where is hell. An agreement is aften made that if one or the other side is dissatisfied the engagement can terminate on two weeks notice. If an actor kicks then the manager can sometimes take advantage of this."

COAL DEALERS' COMBINE ILLEGAL.

COAL DEALERS' COMBINE ILLEGAL. Their Association Declared to Be in Conflic with the Auti-Trust Act.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.-Judge Morrow of ited States Circuit Court this morning rendered his decision in the suit of the Governcont against the Coal Dealers' Association of California, which declares the organization to be 1890 knows as the Anti-Trust act. He finds hat the by-laws of the trust are in violation of the law against unlawful combinations in re-

the law against unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, and also finds that the trust interferes with interstate and foreign commerce.
Judge Morrow says:

"It appears to me that the constitution and
by-laws of the Coal Dealers' Association come
within the prohibitions of the Anti-Trust act
and are therefore unlawful."

In accordance with the decision, a temporary
injunction will be prepared by the United States
District Attorney, and unless the case is carried
to the Supreme Court the business of buying
and selling coal in this city will not be interfered with by any combine. It is doubtful if the
trust will appeal, as Judge Morrow's rulings
were against it on every point, and there is
small hope of a victory to be gained by prolonging the fight.

SLEPT ALL NIGHT IN A FURNAGE. Mr. Schlicht Could Crawl Into It, but He Julius Schlicht, a watchman in the employ of

Dr. C. J. Justin in West New York, undertook to repair a furnace in the cellar of his employer's residence on Wednesday afternoon. The furnace was cool, and after Schlicht had done ome repairing on the outside he crawled into the furnace to overhaul the interior. Never thinking that he would have any difficulty in getting out, he continued to work in the fire-place for about an hour. When he tried to get out he discovered that owing to the set of the bevelling he could not do so. After struggling for a few minutes he concluded to give up the task and wait for assistance.

Dr. Justin went into the cellar at 7 o'clock. He tried to pull Schlicht out, but his efforts were useless. The attempts of several other members of the household were also unsuccessful. It was finally decided that Schlicht would have to sleep in the furnace until morning, when a boiler maker or blacksmith could be called in to release him.

A blanket was passed in to him, and in a few minutes he was sound asleep. In the morning two men arrived at the house with chisels and hammers. They removed one of the side plates of the furnace and Schlicht crawled out. he furnace to overhaul the interior. Never

ONE-EYED PLOUGHBOY AREAD.

to One Cares to Oppose Him to His Race for

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 27.—Allen D. Candler, the one-eyed ploughboy of Pigeon's Roost and present Democratic Secretary of State, who announced last week his candidacy for Governor. vill have, from trustworthy indications, a walk over at the conclusion of the campaign. His most formidable candidate was Fieming G. Dubignon, but Dubignon's money views were against him, and he has withdrawn.

He formerly held rigid gold-standard views, but sacrificed them and voted for Bryan. This action, however, came too late to affect his stand with the free silver majority of this State. Personally he is one of the most popular politicians in Georgia. H. T. Jonkins and Robert i. Berner are possible candidates, but neither have announced, and it is believed that they are too astute to weaken themselves by taking the field against Candler. over at the conclusion of the campaign. His

ULSTER COUNTY SHERIFF HERE. aged, but Well Armed, He Comes After Edward Manpp for Forgery.

Edward S. Knapp, 23 years old, who has a restaurant at 625 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued in Em-monsville, Ulster county, N. Y., on complaint of Harvey Farrington, who charges him with hav-ing forged Mr. Farrington's name to a note for \$50. Matthew Bradford 70 years old, who has been the Sheriff in Uister county for twenty-two years, arrived in Brooklyn last night armed with an old revolver and a pair of rusty handcuffa. He will take Knapp up to Uister county to-day. THE WILY SAGASTA.

His Government Orders That Our Naval Off cers Be Well Treated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Madrid, Jan. 27,-The Cabinet is determined to avoid the least action that would be likely to be provocative to the United States. It has cabled to the authorities in Cuba ordering them to promptly check any demonstration during the stay of American warships in Cuban waters, and to show every courtesy and attention to the officers of the United States vessels.

Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, after a long conference with Admiral Cervera, com manding the squadron of evolutions, has de cided to substitute the cruiser Maria Theresa for the battleship Vizcaya, which had been se lected to pay a "friendly" visit to American

This change is due to the fact that Capt. Con cas, the commander of the Vizcaya, while lecturing before the Madrid Geographical Society in 1896, censured the United States in such a manner that the then American Minister, Mr. Hannis Taylor, was com pelled to demand an explanation from the Span ish Government. The Government, neverthe less, is obliged to be careful not to appear as ignoring the popular frritation, which has been increased by the visit of the Maine to Havana. A majority of the newspapers continue to pub-lish violent editorials on the subject of Spain's relations with the United States. They daily advocate firmness in dealing with the American pretensions to a right to meddle in Cuba and demand that the Government send a strong na

val squadron to the West Indies. It is probably as a sop to this agitation that the announcement was made this evening that Admiral Cervera's squadron, which, however will not be sent to the West Indies at present but will concentrate at Cadis.

LYNCHED A NEGRO WOMAN.

She Was Stripped by a Posse and Then Shot to

Beath. Bace War faid to He Imminent. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 27.—Despatches received here to-night from Natchez, Miss., announce that a race war is imminent at Vidalia, La. The trouble grew out of the attempt ten days ago to kill young Charles Beard, who lives ten miles from that place. John and Harvey Pearson, negroes, were captured by George Beard, planter of considerable wealth and political influence, for an attempted assault and locked in an outbuilding. He left them under the guard of young Beard while he went for the parish officers. During his absence the negroes opened fire through a window on young Be ing him. He returned the fire, killing them both, but was clubbed into unconsciousness by Mary Pearson, mother of the negroes.

Mary Pearson was followed into the woods with hounds. She was captured by a posse and shot down. To-night despatches say the negroes of the place are armed and hiding in the swamps. Whites from about the neighboring parishes are moving toward the Vidalia planta tion. The body of Mary Pearson was dragged from the slush. It was only saved from burning by the interference of Beard. Other negroes were implicated in the assault and will be lynched when captured.

The negroes of the parish say they will fight any such attempt to the end. The wounded boy has been taken to Natchez for medical attendance. It is likely that on any further effort at rioting Gov. Foster will order a detail of State troops to the scene. The situation in the place has been strained for some time past. Whites and blacks have on more than one occasion of Mary Pearson was regarded as the leader of the colored faction. She had instigated the first trouble. Her death was terrible. Her body was stripped of its raiment, and while running nude through the dark swamp she was torr

shot off. The trunk was also mutilated with WHEAT GOES TO 105.

Letter Seems to Be Master of the Situation to

Chicago's Market. CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- Joe Leiter, the wheat specu lator, sat in his office to-day directing the movements of his brokers. He had a placid expression of countenance as he noted the constant rise of cash wheat, and smiled when it touched 105-the highest notch of the month. Lieter is master of the situation. He bought his wheat cheap, and his bulldog tenacity in holding on to it unless buyers meet his views is changing the whole situation, not only in America but of the world. Although it is improbable that the pre-

world. Although it is improbable that the pre-diction attributed to him that wheat would go to \$2 is likely to be fulfilled, there seems to be a general belief that it will go considerably above any figure it has yet reached.

It was an exciting day in the pit and the trend was upward almost from the start. Cables were all advancing. Foreigners were good buyers, and there was talk of drouth damage in Califor-nia. The news from about was bullish, which made shorts rather nervous, and there was libnia. The news from abroad was bullish, which made shorts rather nervous, and there was liberal covering and fair buying for the "long account." The last hour was lively. The advance in May to 96 after midday was followed by bidding for January wheat. There was little for sale, and the cash month went on a jump to \$1.05. Buying for May was redoubled. This month advanced 2½ cents over the top at close yesterday. July was advanced to 87% cents. May wheat closed last week at 92 cents. There was a rumor that fifty boatloads had been sold for export at New York. For to-morrow much will depend on how foreigners regard the higher prices made here to-day.

MISHAPS TO MARY MANNERING Bartonder Annoyed Her in the Street and

Hairpin Made Her Paint on the Stage. Mary Mannering, the wife of actor James K. Hackett, was accosted on Fourth avenue near Twenty-sixth street last night on her way to the

Lyceum Theatre by a man, who went on when she did not answer him. He entered a barber shop. When Hackett came up a few moments later he went into the shop and demanded as explanation. The man, who is said to be a bar explanation. The man, who is said to be a bartender of the neighborhood, rose, lather-covered, from the barber's chair and seemed willing to accommodate the sctor with any kind of trouble he was looking for. The proprietor prevented a fight, however, and Hackett left after the bartender had said, apologetically, that had he known the lady was with another gentleman, he would not have even looked at her.

Mrs. Hackett caused some more excitement just before the end of her last act at the Lyceum. She and Edward Morgan had the stage to themselves. Morgan noticed a loose hairpin in Miss Mannering's hair and replaced it. Perhaps he put it back too hard. Miss Mannering immediately fainted, and the curtain was rung down on the scene.

JUDGES GO TO A HOSPITAL Vermont's Supreme Beach Take Unusual Ac

tion in Mildred Brewster's Cage. MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 27.-The Judges of the Vermont Supreme Court took a long sleigh ride over badly drifted roads to the Heaton Hospital to-day to hear the briefs and arguments of counsel in the Mildred Brewster case. Miss Brewster has not recovered from the effects of Brewster has not recovered from the effects of the operation by which a bullet was removed from her head. The court went to the hospital at the express request of the attorneys on both sides, who wished to have the question of the validity of the indictment settled at once. Miss Brewster was not able to leave her room. All the Judges attended but Taft and Tyler. Judge Taft was averse to sitting on a murder case unless the respondent was present and would not go outside of the Supreme Court chamber. The case came before Judge Tyler in the County Court, which explains why he ab-sented himself.

Bridegroom 65, Bride 62,

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 37.—The Rev. Lowell Hard-BINGHAMTON, Jan. 27.—The Rev. Lowell Hard-ing and Mrs. Angle Watrous, former matron of the Old Ladies' Home, were married this even-ing by the Rev. J. H. Raca. Mr. Harding is \$3 years of age and Mrs. Watrous is 62. Mr. Harding's children were opposed to the match, but he overcame this by deeding his property, valued at \$100,000, in trust to them, retaining only about \$10,000, which he gave to the bride, GEN. ARANGUREN KILLED.

THE BRILLIANT LEADER PIERCED BY THREE BULLETS.

He Falls in Battle-His Body Brought to Havana and Exposed to the Public Gase-Gen. Blanco Arrives in Santa Crus and Will Ge on to Manuanillo-Warships at Havano,

HAVANA, Jan. 27 .- The insurgent General, Nestor Aranguren, was killed to-day in San Joaquin, near Tapaste, Havana province. According to the official report published here Aranguren fell in an engagement with the Spanish battalions of Reina and Canarias and the cavalry squadron of Pizarro, led by Lieut.

The body of the insurgent General has just been brought to Havana, and is exposed to the public gaze at the Morgue. An immense throng surrounds the place and permission is granted to every one to see the body of the Cuban leader. in the right side, and is arrayed in the clothing in which he was killed, with the military em

blems denoting his rank. The report says that Aranguren's Adjutant was also killed by his side. The sensation here

After his execution of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Ruis n. Nestor Aranguren was more talked about in Havana than any other insurgent leader. The official report adds that in the engagement with the forces of Aranguren, the Spanish Major Moscoso and Surgeon Ramas were wounded and that the insurgents used explosive bullets.

Gen. Nestor Aranguren was only 23 years old, and a native of Havana. He was toyish in ap pearance, of medium size, and strong, though not stout.

To-day is the anniversary of the coronation of the German Emperor, and as a courtesy to the German warships in the bay the Maine, the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., and the gunboats as well as the German warships have all their flags displayed, presenting a showy appearance Consul-General Lee has announced that he will give a tunch on Sunday next to Capt Sigsbee of the Maine and to his officers at the Marianao Yacht Club, Sunday has been selected as the day, because it is the only time when many distinguished members of the club will be able to participate, Gen. Lee has invited the American newspape correspondents in Havana.

Yesterday Gen. Blanco arrived at Santa Cruz whence he will proceed by steamer to Man sanillo.

Despatches from Madrid published here to day say that the manufacturers of Catalonia, Spain, desire to conclude a commercial treaty with Cuba before the autonomist Cabinet makes any arrangement for such a treaty with the

It is announced that the Spanish battleship Admiral Oquendo will visit American ports. La Lucha's editorial to-day says that it is strange, inasmuch as the relations between the United States and Spain are really friendly that both Governments have to relterate the fact almost every day and in every form of

La Lucha adds that the Spanish Governmen has shown much more consideration for the United States than for any other nation, going even so far as to openly violate Spanish laws in in order to please the Americans.

THE MAINE TO GO TO NEW ORLEANS Another Vessel to Take Mer Place at Havans -Activity of the Navy Benartment.

Washinoton, Jan. 27.-Orders have been prepared at the Navy Department for transmission to Rear Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, directing him to send the battleship Maine from Havana to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras celebration on Feb. 22. Admiral Sicard will also de tach the battleship Texas from his squadron and assign her to the same duty. The Maine, according to the instructions to be given Capt. Sigsbee, through the Admiral, will leave Ha vana on Feb. 15. She will be succeeded there by one of the other ships under Admiral Sicard, to whom the selection will be left. It is under stood here that a small cruiser, probably the the present outward tranquillity continues in Havana. The object of this is to emphasize the attempt that is being made officially to show that United States ships will merely drop into Havana harbor incidentally on calls of courtesy and friendship. If only formids ble vessels go to Havana the ridiculousness of this claim would be apparent, and the Administration, out of consideration for the Spanish Government, is anxious to detract as much as possible from the importance of the Maine's mission. It will be interesting to see what vessel will follow the battleship there. If it is a small cruiser, it will indicate that the anticipated renewal of riotous outbreaks is believed by the Administration not to be immediately immi-

vessel will follow the battleship there. If it is a small cruiser, it will indicate that the anticipated renewal of riotous outbreaks is believed by the Administration not to be immediately imminent.

It may not be significant that the Navy Department has forwarded to the commander of each naval militia organization diagrams showing where suns should be placed on the vessels of the auxiliary navy going out of the port where the organization is stationed. These diagrams have just been sent. They were prepared by the Bureau of Construction and are accompanied by statements of what work is necessary to properly install the guns, with descriptions of wood and iron frames for mounting them. A separate diagram for each vessel on the auxiliary list has been made.

The department has also called on commanders of Naval Reserve bodies to furnish it with descriptions of every manner-of steam craft, including yachts and tugs, which can be used in the event of an emergency. It is explicitly stated in the communications to the commanders that the names of all steam vessels available for enforcing blockades and for use as rams are desired. Although it is claimed that these inquiries are merely incidental to the policy of establishing a reserve fleet, as authorized and provided for by Congress, they are particularly interesting in connection with the other things which the Navy Department is doing.

A report recently made by Assaitant Secretary Rooseveit, urging an appropriation for giving better guns to the cruiser Chicago, was misinterpreted into an admission that all the ahips of the many were poorly equipped in armament. Both Secretary Long and Mr. Rooseveit defined that any such general deduction could be drawn from the report and called attention to the work of the Ordnance Bureau in converting slow-fire rifles into the rapid-fire kind. There is no doubt that this work is progressing, and corroboration of the official statement is furnished by the activity at the Washington ordnance foundry, where three gangs of men are

Why Not Buy a New Beek Hale Co., 15 Stone st., next Produce Exchan SPEECH BY THE CEAR.

He Is Reported to Mave Said That No Conflic in the Orient Reed Be Feared.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUX. BERLIN, Jan. 27 .- The Lokal Anxelger publishes a despatch from St. Petersburg saying that the Crar at a dinner eigen by the officers of the Cobrajenski Regiment, of which his Majesty is commander, is reported to have said:

"Events in east Asia have been weighing neavily upon my mind, especially difficulties with Japan. Now, however, thank God, every thing is clear again, and no conflict whatever need he tonned "

The correspondent of the Lokal Anxeiger does not say when the banquet took place.

HAS CHINA ACCEPTED? Bellef in London That She Agrees to England's Terms for a Loan.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUS LONDON, Jan. 27.-The Cabinet which had een summoned to meet to morrow to arrange a programme for the coming session of Parliament and to hear read the draft of the Queen's speech opening the session, met unexpectedly to-day and sat for two and a half hours, for the purpose, it is understood, of hearing an important communication from Lord Salisbury in

regard to Chins. It is believed at the political clubs that the loan negotiations have ended by China's acceptance of Great Britain's terms. The official announcement of this, however, is not expected to be made until Parliament meets.

BIG STORM ON THE BLACK SEA. Hundreds of Villages Along the Const Are De-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ODESSA, Jan. 27 .- A violent storm prevailed resterday on the Black Sea. Hundreds of villages along the coast were wrecked. Shipping at this port suffered severely, the damage being placed at more than 100,000 roubles. There were many shipwrocks at different places along the shores, but no details have been received.

BY TROLLEY TO PHILADELPHIA. New Jersey Electric Ballway Companies Effec a Combination.

It was announced yesterday that the consolidation of all the trolley roads of New Jersey under the name of the Union Traction Company will take place shortly. Various sums rangin between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 have been mentioned as the capitalization of the con been mentioned as the capitalization of the combination. The last step taken was the cessation
of hostilities between the New York and Philadelphis and the Brunswick Traction companies
yesterday. These two companies have been at
loggerheads for some time over securing a right
of way through the town of Bound Brook. Another gap in through lines recently filled was at
Miliburn, through which the North Jersey Company has at last secured a right of way. Franchises are now held by the various companies
for through lines between New York, Greenwood Lake, Easton and Philadelphia.

SAVED FROM A DRIFTING SCOW. Two Men Picked Up by the Torpedo Beat

Word was received here yesterday that the United States torpedo boat Winslow had rescued two men on Tuesday night adrift from a scow fifty miles from Sandy Hook. The men are A. Mattason and R. Hendrikson. The Wins-low, which was on her way south from Newport, put them sabore at Delaware Breakwater. They are said to be from the barge Yonkers, which the tug Walter A. Luckenbach lost in the gale of Sunday morning. or they may be from the mud scows the tugo. E. Wallace lost in the same gale.

DID KLEIN TRY SUICIDES

Cincinnati's Piencer Miller Pails in Busine

and Found Wounded Mortally. CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.-Late this afternoon the Klein Milling Company's flouring establishment was closed by the Sheriff on a writ of at tachment for a debt. At 10 o'clock to-night tachment for a debt. At 10 o'clock to-night Chris Klein, the aged head of the firm and pioneer miller of Cincinnati, was found lying on a bridge crossing the canal, near the mill, mortally shot. There were two bullet wounds in the abdomen. He says he was shot and robbed

MR. GOULD'S JURY DUTY OVER.

Sets a Check for \$10.80, but Says He Will

Not Camb It. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27.-The United States Grand Jury went into court this morning with sixteen indictments. George J. Gould was paid off by Marshal Alcutt, he signed for his check for \$10.80 for three days' services at \$2 a day, and mileage at 5 cents a mile for one trip. Mr. Gould told the Marshal that he would not get the check cashed, but would preserve it as a souvenir of his pleasant experience as a furor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 27.-The with rawal of the four American line steam ers from this port for use in the Klondik trade will result in the building of four new steamers for the International Navigation Company, for which contracts will shortly be signed with the Cramps. The new

teamers will be of the twin-screw pattern, with

steel hulls of 7,000 tons gross measurement, The new steamers will be used on the Antwer

Shot by His Own Deathtrap. SHEPHERDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27. - Former udge Wilhite Carpenter of Shepherdsville set a guntran for thieves in a country store which owns, and this morning was mortally wounded by the device. He walked into the store at 6:30 o'clock, forgetting all about the trap. His right leg was blown off at the knee. He is 81 years old and his wound will result to his death. He has represented his district many times in the State Senate.

Diverced at 2 P. M. and Married at S P. M. PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 27.-At 2 o'clock this afternoon Attorney E. K. Walsh secured a de-cree of divorce for Louisiana Bradney from

Walsh is also a Justice of the Peace, and at 3 P. M. he solemnized the wedding of Louisians Bradney and John Walling, while Peter Bradney served as a witness to the ceremony. All the parties live in Otway, of which place Squire Attorney Walsh is also Mayor.

First Indictment for Firting. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 27.-The Knox county

Grand Jury has indicted the first victim of the Johnny law," enacted by the Tennessee Legislature last year, making it a misdemeanor to flirt with schoolwirls.

The case, if tried, will probably go to the Su-

preme Court to test the constitutionality of a law which infringes an inherent right to flirt

Gold R:serve, \$168,670,000. WASHINGTON, Jon. 27.-The Treasury gold reserve to-day reached the highest point since August, 1890, standing at \$163,670,000. The reserve is increasing steadily, and by the end of the month will probably reach \$170,000,000. The department has lately discouraged, as far as possible, the flow of gold into the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 .- Under the will of

acob G. Neafle, the shipbuilder, who died on Jan. 16, leaving an estate of nearly \$5,000,000, several local institutions, including two hospitals and charities controlled by the Baptist Church, become beneficiaries to an amount aggregating \$145,000, PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

TO THE MANUFACTURERS. Government Must Regulate Its Money by the

NO JUGGLING WITH HONOR!

Highest Standards and There Must He No Scaling Down of Debt Through Legal Technicaltties—A Plea for Definite Financial Legislation Now-Other Speeches at the Biggest Unnquet but One Ever Given to New York-Magnificent Achievements of American Manufacturers-Shall We Take Our Share in the World's Development ?

The President of the United States, the dele-

rates to the third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, and sundry other distinguished persons dined at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, the guests of the business men of New York. The manufacturers were the guests in particular. The dinner was their particular show, meant by the hosts to be a farewell and godspeed to those who had been deliberating in convention for the last three days, as the representatives of the manufacturing interests of the United States. The President was there because, months ago, when the committee having in charge the arrangements for the convention, which adjourned without date yesterday afternoon, were perfecting their arrangements, they secured a promise from Major McKinley that, if it was a possible thing, he would speak at the dinner to be given on the closing day of the convention. He made it possible and he was there. He made a speech which was re-ceived with such wild demonstrations of approval as must have assured the President that

he was speaking to his friends. The dinner was served in what is known as the grand ballroom. It is on the first floor at the west end of the hotel. It is that room which has been used lately as a theatre by the Society of Musical Arts. Just how many can be seated in that room at a public dinner no one seems to know, but the room was not nearly large enough to hold all of those who attended the dinner last even-ing. The overflow were seated at tables in the Astor gallery just across the hall. The diners in one room had no notion of what the diners in the other were doing until the speaking began. Then those in "the annex," as the Astor gallery was called last night, all trooped in to the main banquet hall to listen to the

It cost \$15 for a person to sit down to dinner with the President last night, and by the most careful count that it was possible to obtain it is estimated that 996 paid the price for the privilege. Those who ought to know say that the dinner was the largest ever given in New York, with one exception. That exception is said to have been given at the Metropolitan Opera House some years ago when Evacuation Day was celebrated. The greatest length of the grand ballroom is

rom north to south. Across the southern end

of the room, and where the stage used by the Society of Musical Arts is placed, was the speakers' table. In lines at right angles to this. and extending the entire length of the room in parallel rows, were the other tables. In front of he seat of the presiding officer of the banques was an immense basket of orchids. The other decorations of the head table were baskets of carnations and at either end an immense basket of tulips. The wall back of the table was hung with American flags. Directly back of the presiding officer, and high up on the wall, hung a large picture in oil of President McKin-ley. This picture was suspended between two small balconies in which were two immense palms, and from the front of which were suspended two blue banners. The one hanging from the eastern balcony bore in gold letters the legend "New York." The banner on the western balcony was inscribed in letters of gold with the word "Washington."

WOMEN WATCH THE SHOW

The decorations of the other tables in the main banquet hall were tulips, American Beauty roses, La France roses, red carnations, and azaleas. Along three sides of the room, the south side being the exception, is a double tier of boxes. There are forty-three in all. The cost of occupying one of these boxes last night was \$25, and every how was filled with w and relatives of the men sitting at the tables, who dropped in near the close of the dinner to hear the speeches. From the front of every box hung the flag of a State of the Union, and about these State flags were draped the national col-

ors. Over the bunting fell festoons of Virginia or eeper. The box in the centre of the first tier, at the opposite end of the room from the speakers able, was set aside for the ladies of the dent's party. This box was decorated with palms and vases of cut flowers. In it were Mrs. Abner McKinley and her sister, Mrs. Endsleye Mrs. Anson Smith and Mr. Miller of Canton, O. Adjoining the President's box on the west was that occupied by Mrs. Charles E. Locke, Miss Enid Locke, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Beer and Ja

Addison Porter, secretary to the President. In the north end of the second tier of boxes was stationed a Hungarian band, which furnished the music for the dinner. The band, was assisted by a male quartet, who style themselves the Hungarian Troubadours. While the band was resting this quartet sang folk songs of the Magyar country to their own accompanie ments on mandolins.

The decorations of the tables in the Astor gale

lery were similar to those in the main banquet room. A band in the balcony at the west end of this room furnished music while the annexers An hour after the diners had been seated as the tables the menu cards were distributed. Everybody at the dinner had heard something

about the fact that these menus were to be particularly elaborate, and everybody wanted to get a look at them. No one was disappointed when he got a chance to see what the cards were like. The menu covered seventeen pages of heavy vellum, bound in undressed leather. The first page was illustrated with a picture of the harbor of New York as it was in the days when New York was New Amsterdam, and in the lower left-hand corner was the vignette of a blacksmith standing at his anvil directly under the arms of the city. In the lower right-hand corner was the following inscription: "Third Annual Hanquet, National Association of Manufacturers, U. S. A., Waldort. Astoria, New York, January Twenty-seventh, 1898.

On the next page was the following bill of fares Canapé de Caviar.

Huitres. Haut Sauterne, 1886. Gombo à la Printanière.

Amontiliado Pasado. Terrapin à la Baltimore.

Rauenthaler ilerg. 1883.

Mousse de Volaille, Vénitienne. St. Emilion, "First Growth," 1888. Mignous de Beuf à l'Espagnole. Pommes au carl. Harloots verts sautés.

Mumm's Extra Lay.

Sorbet Américain. Cilcquot, Yellow Label. Pommery Sec. Canard Canvas Back.

Salade de Salson. Hominy frit. Pommerd. Giaces de Fantaisle Johannia. Petits Fours. White Rock.

Fruite. Café.

Another illustration of the menu was the harbor of New York as it is to-day, showing a corner of Bedlow's Island with the Statue of Liberty and the Brooklyn Bridge in the dista